BRECKENRIDGE NEWS WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1883.

WALLACE GRUELLE Editor

VIRGINIA is converting her peanuts into flour, which is said to be both superior and

Two TRIBDS of the homicides committed in this state last month were perpetrated by colored men.

GALVESTON, Texas, is suffering from an ice famine, and doesn't consider it a nice ject to obedience. It is the essence of the famine for hot weather.

Massachusetts sleep spoon-fashion in the same political bed this fall. Both have nominated Butler for governor. The period of the fly for the present

season has about come to a full stop. [George Ditto]. That, we presume, may be termed a pun-ctuating pun. A REPORT was telegraphed from London

Friday night that Parnell, the Irish land league chiefiain, bad been murdered by an orangeman at a political meeting in the north of Ireland. arctic exploring expedition, it is to be

to accompany him. WHAT the desportacy of Kentucky needs above all things else is a purgative that will speedily relieve its system of such bilious secretions as the Cerro Gordo Wil-

liamses, Judge Thomas F. Hargises, and

Capt. Ralph Sheldons. "THE republican party," says the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette, "will be responsible for the ticket it elects." That may be, but what the people want to know is who the deuce they can hold responsible for the republican party.

A TEXAS jury sentenced a murderer to imprisonment for ninety-nine years, the tions scruples against sentencing a man for life. Of course he was an Irishman.

BRO. BARNER' letters to the Interior Journal are not only readable, but spicy. His favorite exclamation, "Praise the Lord," however, is not echoed by the colored parson who figured on the late republican state ticket as often and unctiously as formerly in his sermons.

WE are glad to welcome the return of Mr. Chas. E. Morse to the editorial conduct of the Buffalo Sunday Truth, which, under his former management, was one of the best weekly papers in the United States. Able. restore its former prestige.

THE Green River Courier is a decided improvement upon the old Calhoon Progress, whose place it takes. Mr. Lemmons is a careful and painstaking editor, and makes as readable a paper as comes to our table. We hope the good people of Me-Lean will extend him the patronage he so richly merits.

Iv the next democratic candidate for the presidency must perforce come from Indiana, William S. Holman should be the man. His career in congress furnishes abundant evidence that he would make a wise, conservative, patriotic and safe president. Then his abilities are of the highest order, while his honesty is unquestioned and unquestionable. Brainy, brave and prudent, he would make such a president the best record. as the country sorely needs.

THE murder statistics of Kentucky for the month just ended are worthy of consideration. We have now a state executive who will see that the law is enforced to the letter. Let the courts and juries do their duty, and this disgraceful and barbaric industry will soon become extinct. When a hempen noose instead of the applause of his associates becomes the certain reward for murder, the average Kentucky blood will think twice before he resorts to the use of his pistol.

WEDNESDAY witnessed a feat at the Southern Exposition at Louisville that shows the wonderful advance in mechanic arts the present age has made over previous epochs. Tuesday morning some cotton was picked and ginned on a Louisiana plantation and expressed to the Exposi tion, arriving there about 3 o'clock Wednesday morning. It was first spun into thread, then woven into cloth, the measure of Governor Berry, of Arkansas, taken, the cloth cut and manufactured into a suit of clothes which were presented to him before the clock struck high noon.

THE bill of rights recited by the state constitution, and which are reserved to the people, and are therefore superior to any written law, gives the people the power and right to change, amend or annul that instrument at their own good pleasure. The plan mapped out by the framers of thirty states were represented by 319 electhe constitution is not only impossible of accomplishment, but was intended to place it beyond the power of the people, by such method, to make needed change. This impracticable method was devised to prevent the growing anti-slavery sentiment of the state getting a gradual emancipation amendment fastened on the instrument. Slavery having become a thing of the past, that impossible and impracticable mode is no longer desirable, and the people should fall back upon their reserved rights and exercise the sovereign power no written constitution has deprived or can deprive them of. Let's have a sovereignty convention. This talk of "revolution" doesn't amount to a row of pins. No material progressive step was ever taken by man or nation that was not inspired and accomplished by revolution. And there never was a revolution that did not originate with a minority. All that is necessary is to put forth a right and proper idea and keep agitating it. After awhile the popular mind will grasp it, study it, discuss it, and ultimately adopt it, and then the revolution is complete. Let the friends of a new constitution agitate, agitate, agitate the idea of a sovereignty convention, and in the end they will triumph.

GOVERNMENT AID TO EDUCA-TION.

The democratic idea of the nature and se of government is that it should be so administered as to result in the greatest good to the greatest number. It is not an idol to be placed upon a pedastal and worshipped. It is not a syrant to be feared and obeyed with trembling. It is not a master to wield the lash. Nor is it a wanton, to lavish its favors on all that can enter its bed-chamber. On the contrary, while it is a ruler it is also a servantwhile it possesses authority it is also subpeople's will. It owes protection to those who created it, and all its acts should be Tue democracy and greenbackers of acts of beneficence. It is at once the people's sword-bearer, purse-bearer and almon-

Any form of government, and particularly the especial form under which we live-which is a government of the people, by the people, and for the people-can not hope to rest secure upon a foundation of ignorance. The people must not only be pure in morals and honest in their basiness transactions with each other to insure purity and honesty among their officials, but they must be intelligent to insure the perpetuity of their government. To secure that necessary, that essential intelligence, Is General Hazen should go off on an the children must be educated, and in order that education may be assured them, hoped his brother-in-law, Johnny McLean, they must have schools. In reality, the of the Cincinnati Enquirer, may be induced schoolmaster is a more valuable person to the masses than the president of the republic, and on the bills and in the valleys schoolhouses a more precious possession than palaces at the seat of government.

Below we give several extracts from the brilliant and remarkably able address of Hon. Albert S. Willis before the late educational convention at Louisville, We hope our renders will carefully weigh the facts and figures presented, and then make up their minds as to which side they will take this important coming question. For our part, we are for education and against ignorance. Speaking of illiteracy among

the masses, Mr. Willis said: "Of the entire 50,155,783 population of the United States there are 6,239,958 over other day. It was a compromise verdict, ten years of age-more than one-tenthone of the jurors entertaining conscien- who can not read and write. These illiterates are thus distributed :

Illiterato whites in twenty-two north-Illiterate whites in the sixteen southern states and District of Columbia.1,676,939

Illiterate blacks in the sixteen southern states and District of Columbia.3,064,234

"Senator Blair, analyzing these statiscs, shows that in eighteen states, including two territories, more than thirteen per industrious and versatile, he will quickly and territories more than eleven per cent. of the white population, over ten years of age, can not write, varying in these from eleven to forty-five per cent.

"In the thirty-eight states there are which some of us think in a satisfactory treachery and venality! A large proporcondition, we have 98,133 illiterates in a tion of our good citizens become disgusted in every three. Our neighbor state-Indiana-has one illiterate voter in thirteen; Massachusetts one in sixteen. The north ern states range from one in ten in California to one in thirty-one in Colorado In the southern statesathe illiterate voters in South Carolina are more than one half. In Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Georgia, North Carolina and Virginia one in two, while Missouri with one in nine presents

"The power which these uneducated voters may wield in a representative government where every voter is a sovereign need not be more than suggested.

"I have prepared a table of the vote by states in the last three presidential elections, which will give some idea of the extent to which we may be governed by ignorance and prejudice. In one column is a list of the thirty-eight states, with the electoral vote to which they are entitled. In the three parallel columns are the majorities received in each state during the last three presidential elections. In the last column is given the total illiteracy of voters, white and colored, in each state.

"It will be seen from this table that in the presidential election of 1872 the illiter- thirty-second sections in each township, ates held the balance of power in ten northern and in all the southern States. The northern states were New York, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Connecticut, Indiana, California, Nevada, Ohio, Oregon and Wisconsin. Of the 366 votes in the electoral college, 254, or more than twothirds, could have been controlled by voters who were unable to read the ballots they cast.

"In the presidential election of 1876 the facts are even more humiliating. Four more of the northern states-Illinois, Rhode Island, Michigan and Pennsylvania -making fourteen in all, were ranged on the side of illiteracy, while the sixteen southern states remained as before. These toral votes. The remaining eight states had only fifty votes; in other words, seveneighths of the votes which elected the president and vice president in 1876 were within the control of illiterates.

"In the last presidential contest thirty of the states of the union, with 298 electoral votes, were again within the domination of sovereigns who could not read the very charter of their liberties. The majorities which they gave could have been overthrown by a combined vote of their illiterbeen five times greater than they were.

"In 1879 Mr. Tilden's majority of the popular vote was 1,57,394. In 1880 Mr. Garfield's majority was only 3,033. There were, as we have seen, 1,871,217 illiterate voters in the union, or enough to overcome had, and over sixty times the unjority of Garfield. In the face of these appalling figures it requires considerable self-complacency, to say the least, to contend that we are all doing reasonably well, and with Madison declares, in a letter to William a little time will solve this pressing prob. D. Barry, of this state, that a 'popular govlem of education.

ors, and over two-thirds of our members of congress, 202 out of 291, were in the grasp of illiteracy ? In 1876 sixty of our seventy-six senature, three-fifths of the whole, and 259 of the 292, over threefourths, of our congressmen were in the same position. In 1880 fifty-eight of our seventy-six senators and 292 of our 325 members, nearly nipe-tenths, were in states and districts where illiterate voters held the balance of power.

"Are these the conditions of safety and ionor for our republic? Are we in Kentucky and in the south alone in our peril? To-day these illiterates are in the south; to-morrow they may begin an exodus to the west or the north. But wherever they are the peril is common to the whole country. The senators and congressmen elected by illiterate votes make laws for the whole union. The poison of ignorance in South Carolina or Massachusetts will reach every rein in the body politic and eventually end its life. And not only voters infuence the destiny of our republic, but all who live within its borders exercise an influence for good or for evil. In a popular government the full force of education is needed in every state and community. Not a single star can be blotted from our country's escutcheon without marring its beauty and symmetry and destroying its integrity.

"The necessity for this thorough and universal education arises from the nature of our government. Upon every voter, however humble, the same grave duties and high responsibilities devolve. The evils which are likely to ensue from ignorance of these duties are eloquently depicted in the well known words of Horace Mann. After describing our complete system of government, he exclaims:

"'All this splendid structure, the vastest "All this splendid structure, the vastest and nicest ever devised by mortals, is under the control of men who are incapable of read-ing one word of the language which describes its frame-work and defines its objects and its guards, incapable of reading one word of contemporaneous exposition, of antecedent history or of subsequent development, and therefore make it include anything or exclude anything, as their blind passions may dietate. Phaeton drive the horses of the sun than ourseives, if we expect to reach the zenith of prosperity and happiness undersuch guidance.

"Forty years have passed since these burning words were penned. If they were true then, how much more so now! Since then our population has grown to over fifty millions of people, with increased diversity of habits and interests.

"Since then we have incorporated over 6,000,000 slaves into our society and government. Gigantic monopolies have sprung into being, destroying the simplicity of republican institutions and threatening their existence. Since then our political condition has gone steadily from bad to worse. Falsehood, bribery and general decent, and in eleven more than twenty-five moralization mark our elections. The per cent. can not write In fifteen states most brutal passions and narrow prejudices are aroused. Enormous sums are collected and secretly expended, not for the necessary and legitimate expenses of the campaign,' under which shallow pretense the money is contributed, but in bribing 1.871.217 illiterate voters. Only one voter and debauching the voters of the country, in five can write his name. In our state, thus holding out a premium for crime. with active politics, and thus party organization and the destiny of the republic are largely left to 'ring' politicians and 'machine bosses.

"What power can protect us against these accumulating evils and perils? We have no standing army, nor hereditary nobility, nor established church to secure stability and purity in our politics. The framers of our constitution relied upon one power alone, and that was intelligence. Self-government implies intelligence. Ighorance is the hot bed in which demigogism flourishes. Universal education is the only safety of our republic.

"These truths were recognized and en forced before our constitution was tormed. Under the constitution congress has acted upon them wisely and repeatedly. For the education of our soldiers and sailors we have the academies at West Point and Annapolis. For the deaf and dumb several made. For the blind, only within the past few years, an institution located here in our midst has been generously endowed. the vote in its favor being almost unanimous is both branches of Congress. Under the law setting apart the sixteenth and and other similar laws, nearly 100,000,000 acres of the public domain have been given for educational purposes. The state of Minnesota alone has an educational fund derived from this source, of over \$20,000,-Not only this, but money has been taken direct from the public treasury. By the act of April 18, 1818, the percentages on the net proceeds of sales of public land were given to the states. Of this amount \$1,764,439 was devoted to education by Illinois and other states. Nearly four millions have been appropriated for schools for freedmen; over ten millions for West Point and Annapolis; over half a million for Indian schools, a policy inaugurated as far back as the continental congress, in

"By law approved June 23, 1836, over \$28,000,000, being the surplus then in the treasury, was distributed among the several states of the union. The majority of these states set apart the income of the fund for education. New York received and appropriated in this way over \$4,000,-000, and to day in the state of Kentucky the permanent educational fund, amounting to -, came from the treasury of the United States. Without the federal aid, thus generously and properly extended, ate voters, even if those majorities had this state, and one-half of the remaining states in this union, would be without any organized and effective system of education. Not only, however, has the legislative department of the federal government thus emphatically and repeatedly approved the policy of federal aid to education, but twelve times as large a majority as Tilden | every president of the United States, from George Washington to the present incumbent of the office, has accepted and urged this policy as wise, just and necessary to the maintainance of free institutions. Mr. ernment, without popular information, or "Need I continue these statistics? Is it the means of acquiring it, is but a prologue necessary to show that in 1872 fourteen to a farce or tragedy, or perhaps both."

Thomas Jefferson is not only on record as favoring federal aid, but was so impressed with the necessity of general education, that upon retiring from the presidency he dedicated his life to that cause, and as one of the triple claims upon his country, asked that he should be named upon his tombstone as the "Father of the University of Virginia.

"With these illustrious precedents and indorsements, who, at this day, will stop to argue either as to the propriety, expediency or ultimate constitutionality of this proposed legislation? Who, with the approval of John C Calhoun and Thomas Jefferson, and nine-tenths of the democratic members of the last congress, will claim that such a bill would necessarily invade the sacred domain of state rights? Who in the state of Kentucky will ask her to stulify herself by refusing with disdain and contempt the much-needed federal aid for her system of education, when that system is the offspring of such assistance? Rather may the child with unnatural wrath smite the mother who gave it birth!

"No, sir, Kentucky and the south will be controlled upon this question by neither vanity, caprice or prejudice. Having put forth their best efforts to solve this great problem, they come without hesitancy to their sister states, and, revealing their helpless condition, they ask them to come to their rescue. Not as mendicants asking a gratuity, but as joint heirs and owners of the whole country they appeal for this as just, proper and necessary to the well-being and existence of the institutions which give to that country its slory and its greatness. Founded in justice and philanthropy, supported by self-interest and prompted by the highest patriotism, that appeal will soon be heeded to the increased permanence, happiness and pros. perity of all the states of our union."

Ir our young friend, C. C. Givens, of the Providence Gleaner, is determined to adventure a new paper at Madisonville, of course nothing we might say adverse to the project would dissuade him from his purpose. Madisonville already has one of the best county papers in the state, conducted by a gentleman of large experience and unquestioned ability; and although the place is alive and enterprising, and the people of Hopkins reasonably intelligent, we doubt if either the town or county is of more than one paper capacity. Mr. Givens claims to have made money at Providence, and we would advise him to stay there. At Madisonville he will be lucky if he does not find it a losing business to antagonize the Times. Indeed, it is excedingly problematical if a second paper can succeed there at all. Our observation has taught us that two papers in a small town seriously cripples, if it does not absolutely ruin, the business of both, If our young friend desires to change his present location for one where he could enjoy a larger field and wider scope, it would pay him, in our judgment, to remove to some good county where there is no paper-and we could name several such in Kentucky. However, whereever he may go, we wish him good-luck and prosperity, for he has in him the making of a first class newspaper man.

WHEN we knew Miss Sarah Althea Hill, the young lady who, is making the life of ex-Senator Sharon, of California, some thing more exciting than "a d-d barren ideality," she was a handsome blonde of Cape Girardeau, Mo., where she was born and reared, a little above the medium height of woman, with handsome face, shapely figure that swayed gracefully when in motion, not overly stocked with brains, shallow in conversation, and exceedingly vain as are most girls who know that they possess more than the common share of beauty. Her hair was the color of ripe corn in the sun, her foot small, shapely and daintily arched. She was descended from an old creole family, and was proud of her "blood." In the summer of 1869 she and her brother went to San Francisco where they had relatives, and have both succeeded in creating matrimonial sensations out on the "slope." It seems that Miss Allie's marriage with the old "Gold Bug" was a civil contract, unblessed by congressional appropriations have been the church, but perfectly legal. She is now about thirty-three years of age.

THE New York democratic state convention, which met at Buffalo last Thursday, was a genuine old-fashioned, "Old Hickory" love-feast. Tammany and Irving. Halls dwelt together in unity, and faction was banished from the fold. The democrats profess confidence in their ability to carry the legislature to be elected this fall, which will insure a democratic U. S. senator in the place of Lapham, the republican nonentity now warming the seat once occapied by Daniel S. Dickinson and Horatio Seymour. The unification of the New York democracy is the handwriting on the political wall, and reads, "The republican party must go."

CRIMSON CHRONOLOGY. Record of the Murders Committed in Kentucky During the Month of September, 1883.

"O, wad some power the giftle gie us To see oursels as ithers see us."

Gallatin county, Harry Brewn, col-ered, was shot and killed by Judge

and and allied from anothen by an unknown party.

At Howling Green, Jesse Myors was killed with a brick by Jim Underwood; both colored. In Logan co., Henderson Hargrove, colored, was shot and killed by Paul Hendrson, also colored.

" 15.—In Nelson county, Mrs. Alice Kauf-man, white, died of injuries inflict-ed by her ravisher, Sam Miles, of

" 24. -In Henderson county, Reary Hol-laby was shot and killed by Henry

" 25 — In Todd county, a negro lad (name not given) of about 18 was killed in a duel with another negro of about

-In Louisville, Harry McCord was fatally stabbed by John Soigler.....

Maj. Crumbaugh, the dude collector of this internal revenue district, evidently does not find official position a bed of roses. Jealous members of his own party have been "whooping him up" ever since he has been in office, but he has triumphed over them all heretofore. The other day they took a new turn on him, and caused warrants to be issued against him by the U.S. commissioner for violating the postal laws and civil service rules. It really seems to

us that Crumbaugh must go ". "By asking too much we may lose the little that we had before." Kidney-Wort asks nothing but a fair trial. This given, it fears no loss of faith in its virtues. A lady writes from Oregon: "For thirty years I have been afflicted with kidney complaints. Two packages of Kidney-Wort have done me more good than all the med-icine and doctors I have had before. I

New Advertisements

Excelsior Marble Works. J. E. KEITH & CO., CLOVERPORT, KY.

It is with pleasure that I announce to the public that I am now prepared to do all kinds of marbie work, from a \$3 tombstone to a \$500 monument. I have employed Mr. J. D. Wilson, of twelve years' practice, to do my lettering and line work, Mr. W. R. Embry to do the cutand fine work, Mr. W. R. Embry to do the cutting and polishing, and Mr. Weisenberg to cut
the bases. Having no large capital like many
business men, and can not "corner" prices in
tombstones and force great profits, but promise
to work early and late, summer and winter, to
make a fair living. Indulgence is right or
wrong, according to circumstances. While it
is right for the wealthy to erect costly menuments, it would be wrong for the poor to initate
them; but it is right to mark the last
resting place of the poor with an appropriate
mark, so I will endeavor to do justice to all
classes, and give satisfaction to all.

classes, and give satisfaction to all classes, and give satisfaction to all.

A good friend has assisted me in business, for which I feel grateful. I also feel very grateful to a generous public for the liberal patronage I have received, and will use every means to retain their confidence. Any one wanting work in my line, please drop me a postal.

J. E. KEITH.

STAR HOTEL, C. H. COMPTON, Prop'r.

The undersigned wants it distinctly under-

stood that he has refitted and refurnished the Star Hotel Meals propared at all hours fer travelers. Everybody's patronage solicited. C. H. COMPTON.

INDUCEMENTS

Having just received our Fall and Winter purchases of Gent's Furnishing Goods, we are prepared,

both in stock and prices, to offer some rare bargains in this department. Gents' White Shirts, Working Shirts.

Overshirts. Undershirts, and Drawers. Our stock is very complete in all

the above lines, and we show some twenty different styles ranging in price from 25c to \$2. We offer good Cheviot Shirts.

well made, and large sizes, at 40c less than you can buy the goods and have them made for. Men's

DRY GOODS.

GROCERIES,

get them.

CLOTHING.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

HATS&CAPS,

NOTIONS, Etc.

If you want bargains

in any of the above

lines, call on me and

A. X. KINCHELOE,

Hardinsburg, Ky.

W. D. HOLT,

ATT'Y AT LAW

HOLT, KY.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

All persons having claims against the estate of James Lucas, decd., are hereby notified to present the same to me in Hardinaburg, Ky., on the 22d day of October, 1883.

EMANUEL LUCAS, Admr.

September 26, 1883.

All-Wool Overshirts, fast colors, large sizes, at \$1, 1.25, 1.50 and 2; the best value in town.

Men's Underwear.

White Merino Shirts at 25c, 35c and 50c. Our 50c shirt is a real bargain, good value, and extra fine

C. F. Drawers.

We have something extra in Canton Flannel Drawers for 50c. The same thing can't be bought anywhere for less than 75c. When you want Drawers, don't forget us.

Neckwear.

In this line our stock can't be excelled in town. We have the assortment, and all the taking styles. Prices to suit buyers.

White Shirts.

We came near forgetting these, and we have such nice, cheap ones, too. Our \$1 Laundried Shirt is the "boss" of the town, and don't you forget it. It is made well, fits well, and wears well, and what more do you want? And then, we have an Unlaundried Shirt at \$1 that is the world beater, and don't you forget this, either. It is equal to any \$1.50 shirt offered.

Silk Handkerchiefs at all prices, from 50c up. Stock new and fresh. Beautiful styles.

Half Hose,

Suspenders, Linen Handkerchiefs, Etc., Etc., at all prices. Remember that our house is the Head-quarters for Durable and Cheap Gents' Furnishing Goods.

D. BABBAGE.

1845. ESTABLISHED IN PRESENT 1845.

J. BACON & SONS.

Importers, Jobbers and Retailers

DRY GOODS, CARPETS AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

425, 427, 429 MARKET ST., ABOVE PRESTON,

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

THE NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.

Designs Artistic and

Elegant Imported Talmas Beautiful

Our Stores are crowded with New Goods. Everything New, Choice and Desirable. We are overflowing with Bargains. We guarantee sat-

MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT.

Samples and prices sent by mail of all kinds of merchandise, with the exception of carpets, free of charge. We have a regular department under the supervision of one of the firm, for this branch of our business, and will insure those entrusting their orders to us that they may depend upon having them filled with the same promptness, care and at the same prices as if under their own supervision. In writing please state this paper. Enclose 3-cent stamp in sending for samples, and please state about the price goods wanted.

J. BACON & SONS.

Greenwell & DeHaven,

FURNITURE

EXTRAORDINARY! Undertakers' Goods CLOVERPORT, KY.

IF YOU WANT NOTHING, Don't Read This Column.

Half of this column belongs to R. L. Newsom, and when paid for it gives him a considerable paid-up interest in The Rescriber News, and if customers flock to him as freely as on former advertisements, no doubt he will be able NEW to pay for it. Let us introduce the subject by asking a few

DO YOU WANT MONEY? CALL ON R. L. NEWSOM. DO YOU WANT COLLECTIONS MADE? CALL ON R. L. NEWSOM.

WANT TO SELL A CASH NOTE? CALL ON R. L. NEWSOM. DO YOU WANT TO RENT PROPERTY! DO YOU WANT TO BUY A FARM? CALL ON R. L. NEWSOM.

WHO HAS MORE THAN TWENTY HOUSES AND FARMS PLACED IN HIS HANDS TO SELL AND RENT. R. L. NEWSOM. WHY? Because he makes his renters willwill ? Because he makes his renters willing to pay and always collects and accounts for
the rent money, and charges only a reasonable commission for his services, and parties
having property to rent find they make mere
clear money than to rent out their ewn property. CALL ON R. L. NEWSOM.

DO YOU WANT AN ACCOMMODATION BY PAYING FOR IT? CALL ON R. L. NEWSOM.

DO YOU WANT TO BE ACCOMMODA-TED WITHOUT PAYING FOR IT? CALL ON SOMEBOBY ELSE. DO YOU WANT A BUILDING LOT? CALL ON R. L. NEWSOM.

DO YOU WANT A FULL-RIGGED HORSE TBAM, HARNESS AND WAGON? CALL ON R. L. NEWSOM. DO WANT PITTSBURGH COAL?

DO TOU WANT BANCOCK COAL FROM ONE WAGON LOAD TO FIVE THOUS-AND BUSHELS? CALL ON R. L. NEWSOM. Do you want your coal houses filled and make the bill payable Oct. 1st? If you are responsible and will pay when due CALL ON R. L. NEWSOM.

DO YOU WANT ANYTHING BOUGHT OR SOLD ? CALL ON R. L. NEWSOM. DO YOU WANT A NEW WAGON? CALL ON R. L. NEWSOM.

Do you want a pension? I am authorised by the Pension Rureau to practice before that CALL ON R. L. NEWSOM.

If two young goutlemen want a nice bed-room, well finished, and in a very suitable place, CALL ON R. L. NEWSOM.

Do you want a Gun of any description? I am prepared to have Rifle Guns made to order. Also have arrangements for ordering Shot Guns to suit parties, at prices ranging from \$3.00 to \$75.06.

CALL ON R. L. NEWSOM. DO YOU WANT A CAME MILL AND

CALL ON R. L. NEWSOM. Remember you can get almost snything you want for the money, and sometimes without it, depending on the humor you eateh me in.

CALL ON R. L. NEWSOM.

IF YOU WANT NONE OF THESE THINGS YOU ARE HAPPY.

R. L. NEWSOM.